



# The Maine Farmer.

N. T. TRUE,  
B. L. BOARDMAN, Editors.

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.

## Get Ready for the Fair!

The Trustees of the State Agricultural Society held a meeting in Portland on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week, for the purpose of making the necessary preliminary arrangements for the exhibition of the Society to be held the present fall—probably sometime between the State election which occurs in September and the National election which takes place in November. A part of the time was occupied in considering propositions from different localities who desire to secure the location of the Show and Fair, and the remainder taken up with a partial revision of the premium list. They are to hold another session within a week or two, at which the question of location will without doubt be decided.

The Trustees find that the making up or revision of the Premium list is a matter that requires much thought and care,—more so now perhaps than at any previous period when labor of the same kind has been performed. The time that has intervened since the holding of the last exhibition, renders the matter more complicated as the prize list then announced is found to be quite too much behind the spirit and demands of the present time. It becomes necessary therefore to carefully consider every point. Nearly all the premiums require modification—either in classification or in the amount offered—many need to be entirely removed, and some new ones are deemed necessary. All this is being thoughtfully considered, and we may be sure that when through with their work the premiums announced will be liberal, judicious, carefully arranged, and that no interest of the productive classes of our commonwealth will be overlooked.

In the newly settled portions of the State the pasture is generally much better than on long settled lands, and as a consequence many farmers have regarded the matter of improving their pastures as something impracticable, and have given up the dairy business. High prices have not yet stimulated but few to enlarge their dairy stock. But our milk supply is constantly increasing and every family makes use of more butter than formerly. Unless there is some improvement in this respect butter must be offered to the market at a price which will cover the cost of production.

We think that whenever a man has good pasture he may make good results with a dairy. A woman who can make extra butter can always obtain an extra price. Instead of making our own butter we are actually sending to the Provinces to meet the demand. If we must send out of Maine for our bread and butter we shall certainly grow poor.

The good cow for milk is now and must be an important question for the farmer, and we hope to see a State pride in being able to make not only our own butter but to have it to export of such a quality as to satisfy the eye and the taste of the most fastidious butter consumers in the great cities which our dairy products supply.

of manure the attentive farmer can make by watching every opportunity to save it.

## The Dairy.

It is a question for the consideration of farmers whether many of them are not so situated as to devote more attention to the dairy than they have been accustomed to for several years past. During the rebellion butter reached the enormous price of sixteen cents in the city markets to the purchase. After that time it was generally supposed that it would settle down to the old price. We heard a lady recently remark that she sold her butter in Franklin county five years ago for eight cents a pound to pay for carding her wool at the village mill. From that time to the present there has been a steady advance in price till now it is about as high as during the war. In many villages butter is so scarce at certain seasons of the year that it is obtained with the greatest difficulty. Much complaint has heretofore been made against the quality of Maine butter, but the question now is to obtain it at any price.

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## A few Tree Items.

**THE BLACK KNOT.** Many neighborhoods are unable to cultivate the plum and cherry orchard of the black knot. This is a vegetable production, taking the character of a disease there seems to be no doubt among intelligent fruit culturists. The wind will carry the infinitely small particles of dust from tree to tree and from garden to garden till the whole town will be full of it. If a neighborhood could be induced to cut down every badly affected tree, and cut off every diseased limb for a year, and then set out new stocks they might get rid of it long enough to raise one generation of trees before they would become generally affected. We have been free from this pest for twenty years till within one year, when a row of trees within twenty rods of ours was affected and communicated the disease to some of our trees. Our rule is to extirpate the whole branch or limb or twig affected with it and burn it. In densely settled communities this plan might not succeed, but in a farming community we see no reason why the plan might not be perfectly feasible.

We should like to see a trial of it. At any rate when a tree is badly affected the sooner it is cut down the better, for it can never be of any productive value.

**SETTING OUT TREES.** The present spring is one of the favorable ones for setting out all kinds of trees, as the ground is uncovered with snow at a much earlier season than usual. Remember that a tree set out and cared for will likely to increase in value as long as you live, and perhaps prove as good an inheritance to your children as anything.

**THE BOXWOOD.** We would remind our readers to watch their young apple trees as soon as the snow is gone, and see if there are any borers that have wintered over, dig them out and then wind round the trunk of the tree a foot high from the ground, some old rags, brown paper, or strips of oilcloth, and tie them loosely at top and bottom. This will be a much better preventive, and much more quickly done, and without injury to the tree than digging out the borers with a knife.

**THE APHIS OR BARK Louse.** Dr. Fitch, the Entomologist, recommends to boil tobacco leaf in strong lye, and mixing it with soft soap so as to make a paint and apply with a brush to the affected parts. This will kill the lice, but it must be done now.

## Bees Notes.

**BANISHING THE BEES.** The town of Wrenham, Mass., at its recent annual meeting, decided by a two-thirds vote that bees should not be kept in town. This vote was said to have been aimed mainly at an extensive bee-keeper, who has since been ordered by the Selectmen of the town, to "abate the nuisance" and take his bees out of town! We can hardly keep back a smile as we read the accounts of the proceedings as they came to us in the papers, and still remember that we are living in the nineteenth century! Do the people of Wrenham expect now to be free from bees within their limits, (they often are known to go from eight to twelve miles in pursuit of honey) and do they think these little bumblebees will have regard for the town boundaries? We heartily second the suggestion of the American Bee Journal, that the town go a step further and in like manner, by the formal two-thirds vote, banish from the town all ants and roaches!

**THE PROFESSOR EXHIBITION.** Our correspondent, Mr. C. Paine of Charleston,—who advertises King's American Side Opening Hive in our present number in a private note, says: "I wish to call attention to the time of holding the Bee Keepers' Convention June will be a time that none can attend except a very few that have little to do. Farmers and bee keepers will be very busy until August, when they will turn out en masse. I wish you would urge putting it off until that time." We certainly concur in this opinion, and think a far larger number would attend in August than at an earlier period in the season. However, let us hear from others in regard to it.

## Circulation of Sap.

To our South Park correspondents we would say that the question whether sap runs up or down when a maple is tapped, is one that often engages the attention. If you cut a log out of a tree, a small quantity of sap will run out of both ends; but not sufficient to be collected in quantity. If you fell a maple tree, there will be some sap in the whole tree; but not a great quantity can be collected. This may arise from want of a propelling force from the roots, to force the sap through the top in regular currents. But suppose we now cut down a maple tree. The top will soon cease to flow, but the trunk will run profusely with sap which comes up from the ground through the thousand rootlets called sponges, which have a mysterious power of eliminating the sap from the earth. This flow will continue so long as we have frosty nights. We have seen a large yellow bush stamp run out barrels of sap in a single spring. The simple fact that all sap arises from the earth, will, we presume, satisfy our correspondent!

It is hard finding a farmer at the present day who will allow a stream to run through his barnyard and carry off his liquid manure, or who will not set fire to his heap of straw, or will not allow his chip-yard to accumulate load after load of refuse material. These faults of the farmer are rarely to be seen at the present day, but the great question still arises in the minds of most farmers how they shall add to their resources and how they shall treat them. They are indeed important questions, which should constantly exercise the judgment of the successful farmer. An important rule is to make the measure bear the common reception of everything otherwise useless about the house and barn. It is surprising how great an accumulation

## Communications.

## For the Maine Farmer

## A Letter from Ohio.

Messrs. Editors:—While on a visit to my old home friends last summer, I called several times at your office to make my thirty-sixth annual payment for the FARMER, and have a little conversation as of old time, but was so unfortunate as to call in your audience. It is now nearly ten years since I have been from the old state of Maine, and since I have not had a direct interest in tilling the soil or growing stock, having been interested since coming here with my sons in manufacturing, mowing and reaping machines, &c. Nevertheless, I take a lively interest in its success, as well as in raising its income, and am a constant visitor with the associations of different kinds of trees all along the way of the Albany Cultivator, Farmer's Cabinet, Working Farmer and American Agriculturist, with some books on husbandry, I owe largely, under Providence, what little success I met with in my early days. To the New England Farmer, then under the editorial leadership of that old veteran in agriculture, Mr. Pease, I owe the same. To the Workingman, with the associations of different kinds of trees all along the way of the Albany Cultivator, Farmer's Cabinet, Working Farmer and American Agriculturist, with some books on husbandry, I owe largely, under Providence, what little success I met with in my early days. To the New England Farmer, then under the editorial leadership of that old veteran in agriculture, Mr. Pease, I owe the same. To the Workingman, with the associations of different kinds of trees all along the way of the Albany Cultivator, Farmer's Cabinet, Working Farmer and American Agriculturist, with some books on husbandry, I owe largely, under Providence, what little success I met with in my early days. To the New England Farmer, then under the editorial leadership of that old veteran in agriculture, Mr. Pease, I owe the same. 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## The Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Saturday, April 25, 1868.

### TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

\$2.00 advance, or \$5.00 if paid within three months of the date of subscription.

*These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.*

All payments made by subscribers to the Farmer will be creditable to his account.

In accordance with our new mailing method, the printed date upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him.

A subscriber desiring to change to post office direction of his paper must communicate to us the name of the office to which it has previously been sent, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

### COLLECTORS' NOTICE.

M. V. DABORN will call upon subscribers in the county of Washington, on the 1st of April, 1868.

Mr. C. S. ATTWELL will visit the town of Sacarappa during the month of April, as an agent for the Farmers' Bank.

Mr. E. H. SMITH will call upon subscribers in Franklin County during the month of April and May.

### Editorial Correspondence.

FAYREBURN, April 15, 1868.

DEAR FARMER.—We took a ride from Portland to Fayreburn after this wise. Taking the cars of the Portland & Rochester road to Gorham, we there found the same stage coach as ought we could see that run forty years ago, on which was painted Portland and Fayreburn. A pile of boxes, trunks, jugs, a large keg of nails, a cross-cut saw and a half score of smaller packages constitute the baggage, while a dozen passengers made up the load drawn by five horses. We soon found a mighty contrast between riding in the cars and a stage-coach. Through Gorham the mud was very deep, and the horses could only walk. At one time the wheels on one side went to the hub, and how the drivers managed to get us out we never knew. However, he drove as carefully all till half-past nine in the evening, at the rate of four miles an hour, when we reached Fayreburn, tired, hungry and sleepy.

The Chief Justice was understood to say that it would be proper to first obtain an order from the Senate.

Mr. Bingham said that the suggestion had been made to him that before this evidence was given.

Mr. Butler offered in evidence portions of the journal of Congress 1774 and 1775, relating to drafting the commission for Washington as General-in-Chief and its forms issued also a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury relating to the practice of that Department in making ad interim appointments.

Mr. Butler read and produced a copy of the indictment of Biagiotti's answer to the notice of his removal.

Mr. Evans objected, saying Biagiotti was not on trial.

Mr. Butler was proceeding to state what the manager proposed to prove, when the Chief Justice said it must be put in writing.

Mr. Butler objected, saying that the counsel had never before interrupted, and was going on, but the question of justice required compliance with his direction and the offer was written.

The manager offered to show that the indictment was procured by disloyal enemies of Mr. Biagiotti that he was removed without a hearing and that the action was not reported to the Senate, the office being an appointment of the Executive and that the legislative branch, mainly at the length that it checked within the scope of the Executive, impeded upon the legislative branch were exhausted by the exercise of its veto prerogative, where as on the other hand all his actions were subject to supervision by the two Houses of Congress, and the same required to be done.

Mr. Butler offered Biagiotti's answer to the question of whether the power was supreme.

Mr. Wilson cited numerous authorities and referred to cases in English history where the King himself had deferred to the will of Parliament.

He held that if the President had the right to make that the orders of the Cabinet and anarchy would ensue.

Resenting, he said the President could not assume the prerogative of a King who could do no wrong, and consequently could not shelter himself by a kind of presumption of his innocence.

Mr. Butler submitted an order purporting to be from the cabinet, and the evidence was refused by the Senate without division.

Mr. Randall then stated that it was merely assumed that he could be satisfied that his offence was more than technical.

In addition to Mr. Conness, the witness said he had no objection to the order placing Gen. Sherman in charge of the department of the Atlantic.

Mr. Evans objected, saying it was not in rebuttal of any evidence that the counsel had introduced.

Mr. Butler offered the nomination of Gen. Sherman in charge of the department of the Atlantic.

Mr. Evans objected, saying it was not in rebuttal of any evidence that the counsel had introduced.

Mr. Butler maintained the right of the managers to continue to introduce in chief.

The case and jury resolved 14 to 5, so the evidence was rejected.

Mr. Butler then announced the case on the part of the managers closed.

Mr. Evans made the same announcement, and requested an adjournment until to-morrow to allow more time for argument, and stated that Mr. Stenger had been called to the bar.

Mr. Butler replied that it was now rapidly recovering, he would require a short interval in which to regain strength, and the counsel would suggest that an adjournment be made until Wednesday next.

Mr. Logan requested leave to file his argument which was granted.

Mr. Butler objected and contended that it was concluded by the last ruling.

Mr. Evans said that this testimony was in reference to the trial, not the trial of the cause of the law, and held it was admissible for other reasons.

Mr. Butler read from the veto message to show that the President vetoed the bill on the ground that it did not apply to all the members of the Cabinet.

He also held that the President did not pretend to believe that Mr. Stenger was incompetent in his report, but that he had not come forward and could not be held to the law.

The President put it on the ground of cowardice.

The honorable managers had argued an hour to show that the question of intent was immaterial in the face of this fact, several articles not yet withdrawn, make the intent the gravamen of their charge.

In answer to Mr. Howard's question, he said that the members of the Cabinet would be placed on the stand, not as experts in constitutional law, but to prove that they advised the President to a course of action which the counsel claim, will be held responsible.

Mr. Butler then announced the case on the part of the managers closed.

Mr. Evans made the same announcement, and requested an adjournment until to-morrow to allow more time for argument, and stated that Mr. Stenger had been called to the bar.

Mr. Butler maintained the right of the managers to continue to introduce in chief.

The case and jury resolved 14 to 5, so the evidence was rejected.

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